

points of structure, and falling under section *b*⁵ of the above table, but easily recognizable from this species in the following features:—

Colour of trunk and tail a deep and uniform black, the appendages deep green; the three basal segments of the chela paler green than the brachium and manus; fingers yellowish green; femora and patellæ of the legs also deeper than the rest, the adjacent ends of these segments, as well as the opposite end of the patella, conspicuously red; the maxillary lobes of the first and second legs deeper green than the rest of the coxæ.

Granulation of the trunk and tail and keels on the latter developed as in *triangulifer*; area of the vesicle below the aculeus prominent, but only furnished with a tubercle, which is considerably smaller than that of *triangulifer*.

Pectinal teeth 18–18, 20–21 in ♀, 18–20 in ♂; the teeth longer in the latter, but the basal tooth not enlarged in the former.

Vesicle of male modified as in *U. triangulifer*, and, as in that species and in *chlorodermus*, the spike on the hand is larger in this sex than in the female.

Measurements in millimetres.—♀, total length 40, carapace 4, tail 22·5; ♂, total length 35, carapace 3·5, tail 22.

Loc. Durban.

A male and two females with many young were taken. It is interesting to note that the young specimens, 8 millim. in length, present the colouring of the adults with the exception of being a little paler.

Note.—In two papers upon African Scorpions recently published (in the March and April issues of the 'Annals') I have recorded certain species from the Umfuli River, Mashunaland; but, owing to the partial obliteration of the label, the altitude was given as 1200 feet. It is, in reality, as Mr. Marshall informs me, 4200 feet, the exact spot being known as Gadzima.

LV.—*Descriptions of new Reptiles and Batrachians collected in Celebes by Drs. P. and F. Sarasin.* By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

Tropidonotus Sarasinorum.

Maxillary teeth 25, the posterior very feebly enlarged. Snout rather prominent, obtusely truncate; eye moderate. Rostral much broader than deep, not visible from above;

internasals as long as broad, as long as the præfrontals; frontal twice as long as broad, longer than its distance from the end of the snout, shorter than the parietals; loreal as long as deep; one præ- and three postoculars; temporals 1+2 or 3; eight upper labials, third, fourth, and fifth entering the eye; four lower labials in contact with the anterior chin-shields, which are shorter than the posterior. Scales in 15 rows, all strongly keeled. Ventrals 137-141; anal divided; subcaudals 65-75. Reddish brown anteriorly, with more or less distinct blackish cross-bands and a dark nuchal blotch, connected with a dark streak on each side of the head along the upper border of the labials; latter whitish, speckled or vermiculate with brown; body olive or dark grey posteriorly; belly yellow, reddish on the sides, dotted with blackish; posterior ventrals and subcaudals, in the male, dark grey.

Total length 530 millim.; tail 150.

Two specimens, male (V. 141; C. 75) and young (V. 137; C. 65), from Loka, Bonthain Peak, about 3500 feet.

Intermediate between *T. celebicus*, Peters and Doria, and *T. picturatus*, Schleg.

Calamaria acutirostris.

Snout pointed. Rostral small, as deep as broad, just visible from above; frontal pentagonal, as long as broad or slightly longer than broad, as long as its distance from the end of the snout, much shorter than the parietals, four times as broad as the supraocular; one præ- and one postocular; the diameter of the eye hardly equals its distance from the mouth; five upper labials, third and fourth entering the eye; a pair of large anterior chin-shields, in contact with the symphysial; posterior chin-shields small and separated by a scale. Scales in 13 rows. Ventrals 156-179; anal entire; subcaudals 14-24. Tail ending in a point. Uniform blackish brown above, white beneath.

Total length 250 millim.; tail 43.

Several specimens from Loka, Bonthain Peak, about 3500 feet.

This species connects *Calamaria* with *Pseudorhabdium*.

Calamaria Muelleri.

Rostral large, as deep as broad, the portion visible from above as long as or a little longer than its distance from the frontal; frontal hexagonal, much longer than broad, much longer than its distance from the end of the snout, as long as or a little shorter than the parietals, twice as broad as the

supraocular; one præ- and one postocular; diameter of the eye exceeding its distance from the mouth; five upper labials, third and fourth entering the eye; anterior chin-shields in contact with the symphysial; posterior chin-shields shorter and in contact with each other. Scales in 13 rows. Ventrals 153-187; anal entire; subcaudals 12-21. Tail ending in a point. Coloration very variable. Dark brown above, uniform or spotted with black, reddish brown, or brick-red, the scales speckled and edged with black; a black streak on each side of the head, passing through the eye; upper lip white; white beneath, the ventrals edged or spotted with black, or edged with vermilion; a black or red band between two white ones along the lower surface of the tail.

Total length 1900 millim.; tail 16.

Several specimens from Loka, Bonthain Peak, about 3500 feet.

This species is named in memory of my late friend Dr. F. Müller, of Basle, who had undertaken the working out of the Drs. Sarasin's herpetological collections.

Rhacophorus monticola.

Vomerine teeth in two oblique series between the choanæ. Snout more or less pointed, as long as the diameter of the orbit; canthus rostralis distinct, loreal region slightly concave; nostril equally distant from the eye and the end of the snout; interorbital space as broad as the upper eyelid; tympanum moderately distinct, half the diameter of the eye. Outer fingers two-thirds webbed; disks of fingers large, as large as or a little larger than the tympanum; toes webbed to the disks of the third and fifth, penultimate phalanx of fourth free; subarticular tubercles feeble; a very small inner metatarsal tubercle; no tarsal fold. The tibio-tarsal articulation reaches the eye or the anterior border of the orbit. Skin finely shagreened above, granulate on the belly and under the thighs; a fold from the eye to the shoulder. Coloration very variable. Greyish, bluish, or purplish above, uniform or dotted, spotted or vermiculate with darker, or with large symmetrical markings, viz. a cross-band between the eyes, an hourglass- or X-shaped blotch on the anterior part of the back, and a cross-band on the sacrum; limbs with more or less distinct dark cross-bands; flanks white, or purple with large white spots; lower parts white. Male without vocal sacs.

From snout to vent 48 millim.

Several specimens from Loka, about 3500 feet, and one from the north slope of the Bonthain Peak, 2600 feet.